

WHAT RESULT DO WE WANT?

All people in North Carolina have safe, affordable, quality housing opportunities.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

- Housing instability encompasses several challenges, such as having trouble paying rent, overcrowding, moving frequently, staying with relatives, or spending the bulk of household income on housing. These experiences may negatively affect physical health and make it harder to access health care.
- Households are cost burdened if they spend more than 30% of their income on housing and severely cost burdened if they spend more than 50% of their income on housing. Cost-burdened households have little left over each month to spend on other necessities such as food, clothing, utilities, and health care. Black and Hispanic households are almost twice as likely as white households to be cost burdened.

HNC 2030 HEADLINE INDICATOR:
Percentage of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen facilities, or lack of plumbing facilities

Source: Healthy People 2030¹⁻⁷

WHAT DOES THIS INDICATOR MEASURE?

Indicates how many of us live in housing that we cannot afford, that may be overcrowded, and even have serious problems with kitchen and bathrooms

- The indicator is reported in the Robert Wood Johnson County Health Rankings (CHR)
- Composite measure of four housing problems
- Data are three years old when presented
- Does not include “non-severe” housing problems that could have a significant impact on health

BASELINE DATA FROM HNC 2030

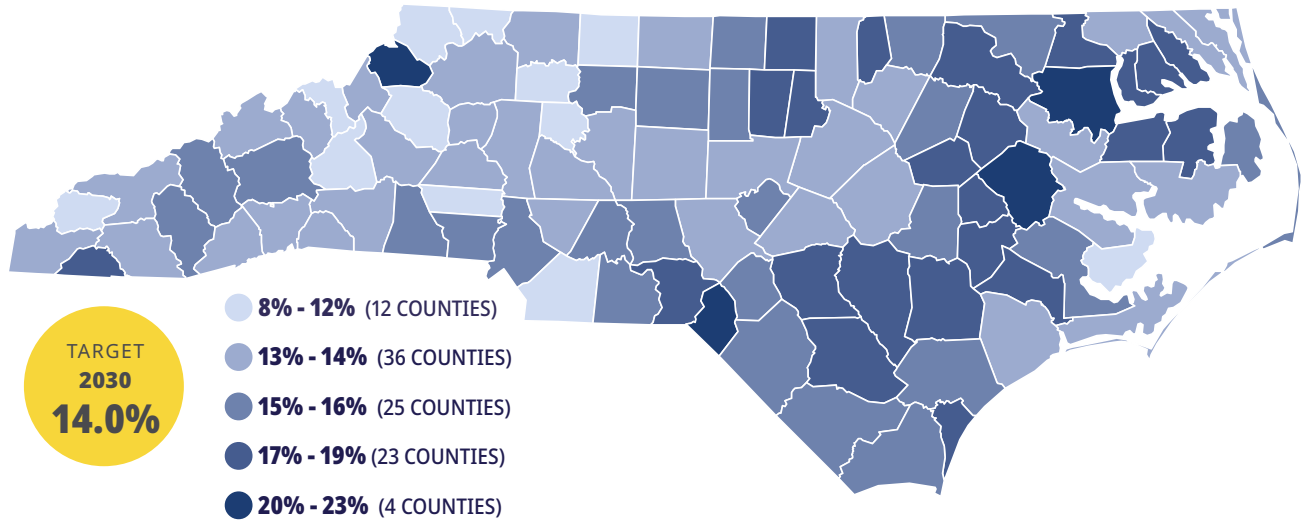


HOW ARE WE DOING?

- The HNC 2030 target seeks to decrease the percentage of North Carolina households with severe housing problems from 16.1% to 14.0% by 2030.
- Approximately half of North Carolina's counties exceed the HNC 2030 target of 14.0% households affected by high housing costs.

CURRENT DATA TRENDED OVER TIME

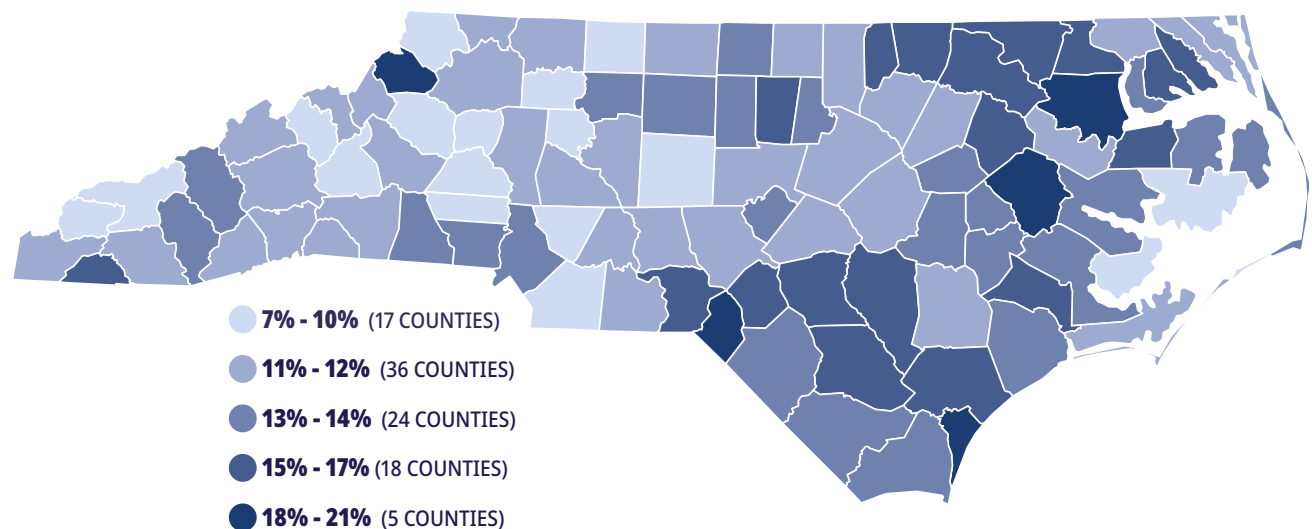
Figure 37. Percent of households with severe housing problems in North Carolina counties, 2021*



*Five-year average based upon 2013-2017 data and reported in the 2021 County Health Rankings & Roadmaps.

Data source: The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Census Bureau to produce the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data sets.

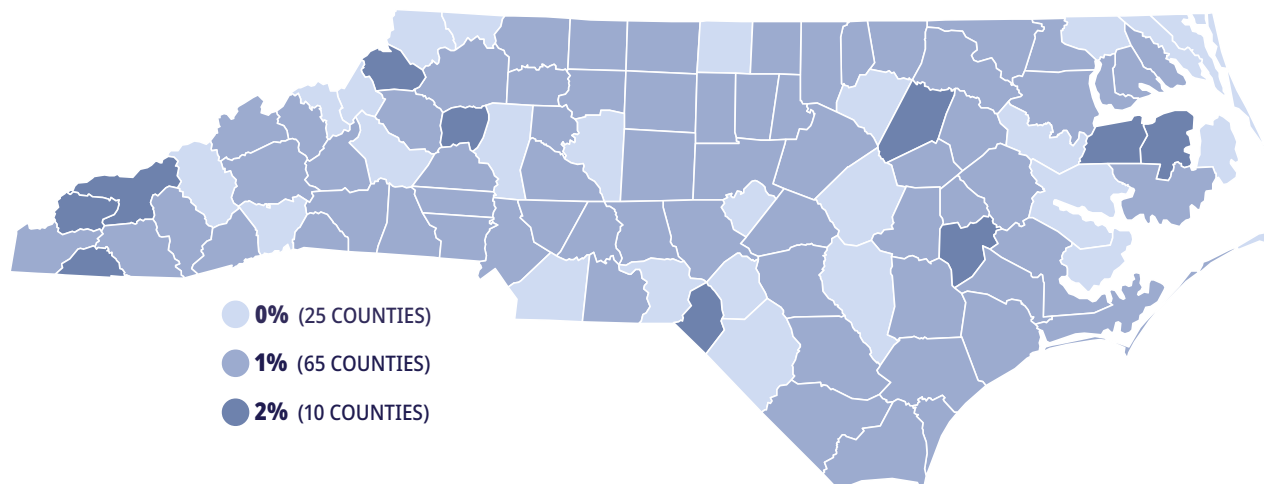
Figure 38. Percent of households with high housing costs in North Carolina counties, 2021*



*Five-year average based upon 2013-2017 data and reported in the 2021 County Health Rankings & Roadmaps.

Data source: The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Census Bureau to produce the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data sets.

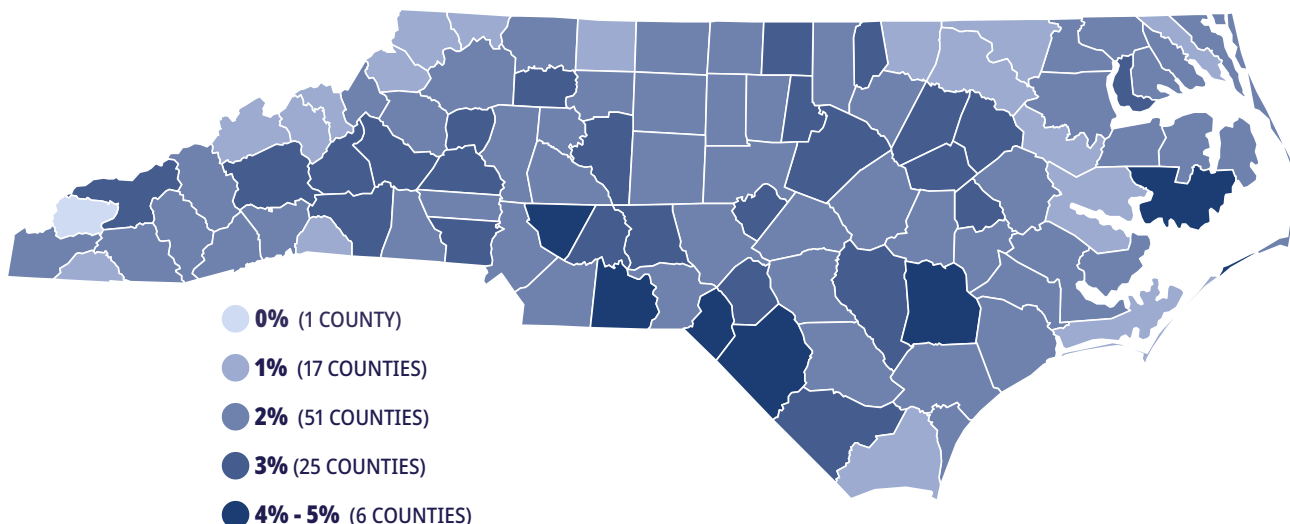
Figure 39. Percent of households with inadequate kitchen and/or bathroom facilities in North Carolina counties, 2021*



*Five-year average based upon 2013-2017 data and reported in the 2021 County Health Rankings & Roadmaps.

Data source: The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Census Bureau to produce the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAD) data sets.

Figure 40. Percent of households with overcrowding in North Carolina counties, 2021*



*Five-year average based upon 2013-2017 data and reported in the 2021 County Health Rankings & Roadmaps.

Data source: The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Census Bureau to produce the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAD) data sets.

THE STORY BEHIND THE CURVE

- Housing quality refers to the physical condition of a person's home as well as the quality of the social and physical environment in which the home is located. Aspects of housing quality include air quality, home safety, space per individual, and the presence of mold, asbestos, or lead.
- Housing quality is affected by factors like a home's design and age.
- Poor-quality housing is associated with various negative health outcomes, including chronic disease and injury and poor mental health.
- The quality of a home's neighborhood is shaped in part by how well individual homes are maintained, and widespread residential deterioration in a neighborhood can negatively affect mental health.
- Both home design and structure significantly influence housing quality and may affect mental and physical health.
- Steps, balconies, and windows are features of home design that may present a threat to safety, especially for individuals with physical disabilities. Breakable glass, low windowsills, and poorly constructed stairs may increase the risk of injury from a fall.

Source: Healthy People 2030 8-17

WHAT OTHER DATA DO WE NEED?

DHHS, in partnership with a diverse set of stakeholders, developed a standardized set of Social Determinants of Health screening questions to address and acquire data on the following:

- Food insecurity
- Housing instability
- Lack of transportation
- Interpersonal violence

<https://www.ncdhhs.gov/about/department-initiatives/healthy-opportunities/screening-questions>

WHAT COULD WORK TO TURN THE CURVE?

- Consider regulatory change allowing mobile homes to be registered as real property (homes), not as personal property (vehicles)
- Enforce fair housing laws and create affordable housing legislation
- Expand housing support services that implement a housing first model and accept people with substance use disorders or persistent mental illness
- Expand rapid re-housing programs to transition families and individuals experiencing homelessness into permanent housing quickly, often with supports such as short-term financial assistance, case management, landlord negotiations, etc.
- Implement “right to counsel” measures to provide tenants with access to legal representation when facing landlords in court
- Institute community land trusts in which the community purchases the land a home is on to lease to homeowners with low and middle incomes and require homeowners to sell the home back to the trust or to another resident with low income upon moving
- Promote Weatherization Assistance Program and Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Programs to provide assistance to families with low income to meet energy needs
- Support people with disabilities to live their lives as fully included members of the community by engaging in an inclusive process to develop and implement an updated strategic Olmstead plan
- Support programs designed to increase home ownership for people of color
- Update housing standards for agriculture workplace housing (H2A housing), as regulated by the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- Update the Migrant Housing Act of North Carolina to promote safe and healthy home environments for migrant workers

RECOMMENDED READING/LISTENING

Sills, Stephen J. The Status and Impact of Severe Housing Problems and Evictions in North Carolina. (March 2022)
<https://www.ncmedicaljournal.com/content/83/2/94>

NC PARTNERS WHO CAN HELP US

PARTNER/POTENTIAL PARTNER	WEBSITE LINK
CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocates)	https://www.casanc.org/
Crisis Assistance Ministry	https://www.crisisassistance.org/
Episcopal Farmworker Ministry	https://episcopalfarmworkerministry.org/
Habitat for Humanity of North Carolina	https://habitatnc.org/
Legal Aid of North Carolina	https://www.legalaidnc.org/
NC DHHS Housing and Home Improvement Assistance	https://www.ncdhhs.gov/assistance/low-income-services/housing-home-improvement-assistance
Neighborhood Assistance Corporation of America	https://www.naca.com/
North Carolina Housing Coalition	https://nchousing.org/
North Carolina Housing Finance Agency	https://www.nchfa.com/
North Carolina Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster- Long-Term Recovery Groups (LTRGs) & Community Organizations in Active Disaster (COADs)	https://www.ncvoad.org/coads-ltrgs/
Reinvestment Partners-Hotel to Home	https://reinvestmentpartners.org/ https://reinvestmentpartners.org/what-we-do/hotel-to-home.html
Center for Public Engagement with Science	https://ie.unc.edu/cpes/ and https://nchealthyhomes.com/
UNC-Greensboro Center for Housing and Community Studies	https://chcs.uncg.edu/
UNC Institute for the Environment	https://ie.unc.edu/



This Page Intentionally Left Blank



STATE HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PLAN

HNC 2030 Indicators

HEALTH BEHAVIORS

Drug Overdose Deaths.....	66-69
Tobacco Use.....	70-75
Excessive Drinking.....	76-78
Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Consumption.....	80-83
HIV Diagnosis	84-89
Teen Birth.....	90-92